

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol V

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No. 48.

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Benjamin Albertson,

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No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrangements paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be lifted.

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown cloths,

Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,

Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment),

Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other colored Bombazettes,

Plain black do. (very fine),

White and red Flannels, assorted,

Rose and point Blankets,

White and grey lambs wool Hose & 12 do.

White, black & lead colored worsted do.

Do and black silk and cotton do.

Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,

Black do and cold cassimere Points,

Plain and figured blk. Nankin and Canton Grapes,

Blk. and colored nankin and Canton grape Robes and Shawls,

Black and white Italian Grapes (very fine),

Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior),

Colored and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de de silks,

Black, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks,

White cashmere Scarfs,

Do and crimson intn, Merino do.

Colson, white, black, purple and other colored cashmere & intn.

Merino Handkerchiefs,

Satin damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de de silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,

Ed. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslins 12 Handkerchiefs,

A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,

Flax Linens in whole and demi pieces,

Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah, from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone

Lime,

1000 pounds of Cheese,

95 coils Rigging,

Cables, assorted,

Domestic Goods, &c.

Hardware, assorted, and

50 barrels N. E. Rum.

For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Nov. 4.

I Have Received

By Schooners Experiment, from Boston, and Philinda, from Baltimore, further supplies of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which, with those lately received, form a general assortment suitable for this market, and which is offered on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce.

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New-York, and for sale by the Subscriber low for ready pay a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c.

W. N. Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap, Claret do do do

Fine French Wine, French Brandy, W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,

Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c. W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

JUST RECEIVED

per schooner Cordelia, Walker, from St. Lucia,

32 hogsheads prime retailing for MOLASSES.

For Sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Nov. 11.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Modesty.—Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing that is hurtful.

Silk.—We yesterday saw a box of the most elegant Sewing Silk, of the first quality, containing fifteen hundred skeins, which was manufactured in the family of Jabel Ingraham, Esq. at his farm in Seckook the present season.—[Pawtucket Chr.

Farmer's Repository.

REMARKS ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE YARDS.

By J. BURL OF ALBANY.

Vegetables, like animals, cannot thrive or subsist without food; and upon the quantity and quality of this depends the health and vigour of the vegetable, as well as of the animal. Both subsist upon animal and vegetable matter; they may be surfeited with excess; both may be injured by food not adapted to their habits, their appetites, or their digestive powers. A hog will receive no injury, but great benefit, from free access to a heap of corn or wheat, where a horse or cow will be apt to destroy themselves by excess. The goat will thrive upon the houghs and bark of the trees, where the hog would starve. The powerful robust maize will repay, in the increase of its grain, for a heavy dressing of strong dung; for which the more delicate wheat will require you with very little but straw. The potato feeds ravenously, and grows luxuriantly, upon the coarsest litter; while many of the more tender exotics will thrive only on food upon which fermentation has exhausted its powers. But here the analogy stops; for while the food of the one is consumed in a sound, healthy, and generally solid state, the food of the other, before it becomes aliment, must undergo the process of putrefaction or decomposition, and be reduced to a liquid or aeriform state.

I have gone into the analogy between animals and vegetables thus far, to impress upon the minds of our farmers the importance of saving, and of applying, the food of their vegetables with the same care and economy that they do the food of their animals. How scrupulously careful is the good husbandman of the produce of his farm, destined to nourish and fatten his animals; and yet how often careless of the food which can alone nourish and mature his plants! While his fields are gleaned, and his grain, hay and roots carefully housed, and economically dispensed to his animals, the food of his vegetables is suffered to waste on every part of his farm. Stercoraries we have none. The urine of the stock, which constitutes a moiety of the manure of animals, is all lost. The slovenly and wasteful practice of feeding at stacks in the fields—where the sole of the grass is broken, the fodder wasted, and the dung of little effect, is still pursued. And finally, the little manure which does accumulate in the yards, is suffered to lay till it has lost full half its fertilizing properties, or rotted the silks of the barn; when it is injudiciously applied, or the barn removed to get clear of the nuisance. Again—none but a stouthead farmer will permit the flocks of his neighbors to rob his own of their food; yet he often sees, but with feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants smothered by pestiferous weeds, and plundered of the food which is essential to their health and vigor. And even consumers as much food as a useful plant. This, to be sure, is the dark side of the picture; yet the original may be found in every town, and in almost every neighborhood.

It is surprising, that under such management, our arable grounds should grow poor, and refuse to labor its accustomed reward? Can it be considered strange, that those who thus neglect to feed their plants, should feel the evil of tight purses, as well as of tight crops? Constant draining or evaporation, without returning anything, would in time exhaust the ocean of its waters. A constant cropping of the soil, without returning any thing to it, will in like manner exhaust it of its vegetable food, and gradually induce sterility. Neither sand, clay, lime or magnesia—which are the elements of all soils—nor any combination of part or all of them, is alone capable of producing healthy plants. It is the animal and vegetable matter accumulated upon its bosom, or which it deposits there—with the auxiliary aid of these materials diffused in the atmosphere—that enables the earth to teem with vegetable life, and yield its tribute to man and beast.

I will now suggest a cheap and practicable mode of providing food for vegetables, commensurate to the means of every farmer of ordinary enterprise; and that my suggestions may not be deemed theoretical, I will add, that I "practise what I preach."

The cattle-yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close

board fences, should be erected at least on the east and west sides to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it. Excavate the centre in a concave form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, and of a horizontal level, to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former, and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting two to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where the ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a sand loam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and bracke of the farm; and also the pumpkins vines and potato tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and are collected and brought to the yard with little trouble by the teams returning from the fields. And here also should be fed out, or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean straw, and the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to great advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and, becoming incorporated, with the excrementitious matter, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost, the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved. The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfertilized manure may be obtained every spring for each animal; and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased. Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain or garden crops. It is used extensively in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe.

Having explained my method of procuring and preserving the food of vegetables, I will proceed to state my practice in feeding or applying it. It is given, every spring, to such hoed crops as will do well upon coarse food, (my vegetable hogs and goats.) These are corn, potatoes, ruta baga, beans and cabbages. These consume the coarser particles of the manure, which would have been lost during the summer in the yard; while the plough, harrow and hoe eradicate the weeds which spring from the seeds it scatters. The finer parts of the food are preserved in the soil, to nourish the small grains which follow. The dung is spread upon the land as evenly as possible, and immediately turned under with the plough. It is thereby better distributed for the next crop, and becomes intimately mixed and incorporated with the soil by subsequent tillage. Thus, upon the data which I feel warranted in assuming, a farmer who keeps twenty horses and neat cattle, will obtain from his yards and stables, every spring, 200 loads of manure, besides what is made in summer, and the product of his hogsty. With this he may manure annually ten or twelve acres of corn, potatoes, &c. and manure it well. And if a proper rotation of crops is adopted, he will be able to keep in good heart, and progressively to improve, sixty acres of tillage land, so that each field shall be manured once every four or five years, on the return of the corn and potato crop.

TREATMENT FOR SEED WHEAT.

A wealthy retired Somersetshire farmer asserts, that for thirty-three years he treated his seed wheat in the following manner, and always grew good crops, exempt from smut or blight. He collected as many half bushels of sheep's dung, as he intended to sow quarters of wheat; as much of the dung placed in a cooler, or other large tub, as the quantity of wheat allotted to it, and sixteen gallons of water, and four gallons of pork or other brine, of sufficient strength to swim an egg, would permit. The brine and water he put together in a copper or furnace, and made it scalding hot—in

which state he poured it into the vessel that contained the dung, covering the former sufficiently close with sacks, to prevent as much as possible, the steam from evaporating. When the compound had become sufficiently cool to admit of the operation, he had the sheep's dung rubbed, by hand, till it was entirely dissolved; and then, whilst the liquid was still lukewarm, he infused the wheat which remained in sack, closely covered, for thirty-six hours—at the expiration of which, it was taken out of the liquid, placed in strainers, and as soon as it had done dripping, spread on the floor of a barn or granary, after the manner of malt on the floor of a malt house, frequently turning it till nearly dry, well powdering it, whilst a little damp, with finely pulverized lime.

NEW METHOD OF CLEANING SILKS, WOOLLENS, AND COTTONS.

The following recipe is recommended as a good method of cleaning silk, woolen, and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or color of the same:

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand still till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge into the potato liquor, and apply to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food, with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the color; it may be also used in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture, that is soiled. Dried painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

Method of taking out the spots of paint, or other solid substances from cloth, silks, &c.

Supposing a small quantity of paint had dropped on a coat, a pen should be dipped in spirit of turpentine, and its contents should be dropped on the paint spot, in a quantity sufficient to discharge the oil and gluten that is mixed with the paint. Then let it rest several hours, that it may penetrate and suck up the oil; and when it has done this, take the cloth between your hands, and rub it; the paint spot will then crumble away like dried earth. The turpentine will by no means injure either the cloth or color.

If, however, the spots be numerous, the best way is to apply the spirit of turpentine over the silk, &c., with a sponge, as soon as possible after the oil or paint, &c., has been spilt upon it, and before it is become dry; by these means it may in general be completely washed out.

TEMPERANCE.—The numerous, wealthy, and highly respectable society of Friends throughout the United States and England have exerted a praiseworthy influence in preventing the vice of intemperance from contaminating the habits of their members. Instances of these habits must be extremely rare, we think, not recollecting to have seen a single case of the kind. Among the Moravian brethren the efforts of their rules and regulations are equally manifest in preserving their members from contracting this vice. The Shaker families in this country, distinguished for their ingenuity, industry, the neatness and comfort of their dwellings, and the improvement of their lands, are alike distinguished for their temperate habits. And it was a subject of remark by an intelligent physician who lived in the vicinity of the family at Enfield, N. H. composed of several hundred, and who had a good opportunity to ascertain the fact, that there had not been a case of typhus fever for fifteen years, while the inhabitants of the neighboring towns had been repeatedly visited. To what could this be imputed but to their temperate habits, their exemplary cleanliness, the quietude of their minds, and regularity between the seasons of labor and repose? And we believe this exemption from disease will apply to the Society of Friends and Moravians.

[National Philanthropist.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

TORCH LIGHT.—No. II.

There seems to be a prevailing disposition in the human family, to impute all their failures to any other cause rather than to their own deficiencies. Hence, we find a general propensity to attribute unfairness to successful competitors.—Each candidate considers his own claims as paramount to all others, and his defeat as a misfortune, if not an injury.—The disappointed are united by what they deem their common calamity, and while they disagree in every thing else, combine in a common cause against their more fortunate competitor. If they cannot wholly deprive him of the prize he has won, they will, at least, disturb him in its enjoyment. This disposition shows itself in the pastimes of boyhood, in the praver pursuits of riper years, and nowhere more conspicuously than in contests for political preferment. Most of us have witnessed, and many of us, in our youth, have joined, the profitless contest of boys, for a seat behind a passing carriage. We have seen the little urchins putting forth all their energies, each endeavoring to outstrip all the rest in the race; but, no sooner is the contest determined, and the victor in possession of his prize, than all the rest make a common effort to deprive him of the reward of his toils, by "cutting in" the well-known cry of "cut behind!" The same spirit, increased to a bitterness that curdles the "milk of human kindness," too often marks the progress and result of political contests—of which the late Presidential election furnishes a lamentable instance. Men of disappointed ambition, full of resentment for defeated hopes, and an unholly desire of revenge, have combined with the unrelenting personal enemies of their successful rivals, and openly accuse some of the purest patriots and brightest ornaments of the nation with "corruption."

The charge originated with Mr. Calhoun, who directed his hopeful protégé, Mr. Duffie, to make a public assault, or cause it to be done. The latter, having then a lively recollection of the fleeting character of his own valor, knew that he would not be relied on, if, peradventure, he should have occasion for it, in maintaining the attitude it would become necessary to assume, wisely bethought him of the expedient of the monkey, who covetted certain chestnuts, which had been placed in the fire to be roasted, and not wishing to burn his own fingers, cunningly made use of the paw of a cat that lay dozing on the hearth. Accordingly, Mr. Mr. Duffie placed in the hands of the miserable George Kremer, for publication, a charge of corruption against Mr. Clay. This Kremer was, perhaps, the only creature then in Congress, that had not wit enough to keep out of the fire. He was therefore, easily persuaded, to thrust his person between that of his instigator and danger, and, thus far, he proves to be a better defence than "lutestring."—The charge was published, Mr. Clay publicly denied it, and denounced the author; Kremer avowed himself as such, but, unluckily, nobody believed him—the tolerable decent English in which the accusation was made, was considered a sufficient refutation of his claims, and the public, by common consent, designated the real authors. Mr. Clay being then Speaker of the House of Representatives, promptly demanded an investigation. Kremer, not having received any instructions for the government of his conduct, in this unforeseen situation, and relying upon the resources of his principals, declared that he would make the charges good; and a committee of investigation was elected by common consent—the facts on which the accusers relied were alleged to have transpired at Washington, and then of recent occurrence. The witnesses, if any existed, might have been produced before the committee, at any moment. The charges, if true, might have been established then, if ever; and a full investigation was expected by the nation. Kremer promised, from time to time, to develop the particulars of the alleged corruption, and to maintain them by testimony. At length, however, he filed a formal plea to the jurisdiction of the committee, and refused to proceed. No doubt was entertained at that time, nor is there yet, that Calhoun and McDuffie were the managers of the whole, and directed Kremer in every thing but his pledge to support his charges; and this being out of their power, it was never their intention to attempt. All impartial men at once acquitted Mr. Clay, and treated the charge and the fabricators as unworthy serious consideration. Even poor Kremer discovered that his new friends had taken advantage of his headlong zeal for General Jackson, to impose on his unsuspecting stupidity, and make him the dupe of their designs.—He declared that he did not believe one word of the charges which he had become instrumental in presenting to the nation.

Nothing more was heard from, or openly attempted by Mr. Calhoun, and his party, in relation to the accusations against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, (for both are included,) until after the union with Randolph, Van Buren, Benton and

others, in that motley combination, which, for want of some political principle to give it a name, is denominated the "Opposition." The charge has now been renewed, and is reiterated by every member of the coalition, each ambitious of employing the greatest variety of the most opprobrious epithets; each vying with the other "who shall sink his stone deepest into the head" of that political Goliath, the Administration. The facts upon which the Opposition rely in support of their charge of corruption, are that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were not friendly previous to the election; that Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams, who afterwards appointed him Secretary of State;—and upon these facts, this nation is called upon to convince two of her most distinguished citizens of corruption.

They would have us believe their principles to be, that no two distinguished men, who have ever differed, can become reconciled, without a corrupt motive; that when a President appoints to office a person who voted for him, it must be understood to be a reward, for his vote; and if he appoints a person who voted against him, it is the price of apostasy, and in both cases, corruption in each party. I will waive, for the present, the consideration of the fact, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Jackson were irreconcilably hostile to each other; that the former could never have voted for the latter, without abandoning the principles which he had fearlessly avowed and maintained, in the face of the nation. Suffice it to say, that he would have rendered himself at least as obnoxious to the charge of corruption, if he had voted for Mr. Jackson, as he did in voting for Mr. Adams. My present object is to bring the leading members of the Opposition to the test of their own standard, and examine them by the principles they have assumed, and shall require only the aid of an additional proposition, which will, doubtless, be conceded, namely—that he who offers, or is willing to be corrupted, is just as unfit to be trusted, as if he had actually received the reward of corruption.

If then no two distinguished men, having once differed, can become reconciled without corrupt motive, I may ask upon what principles have Messrs. Calhoun and Randolph become reconciled to each other? These gentlemen, before the late election, were thorough-going personal and political enemies. No two men in the nation exhibited more rancorous hostility toward each other; they have become restored to each other's favor, without any other apparent cause than the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, and the appointment of Mr. Clay, whom they both hate, if possible, still more than they hated each other. By what magic power has the Vice-President secured to himself the personal friendship of and support of Van Buren and others, who heretofore pretended to be the warm friends of William H. Crawford? All of us remember the foul calumnies which Mr. Calhoun and his adherents fabricated and published against this excellent man, and upright statesman, whom, by way of reproach, they called "the Radical Chief." Nor have we forgotten the accusations made against his friends in Congress, among whom Mr. Van Buren and others, now of the Opposition, were represented to the nation as base conspirators against the most estimable rights and dearest interests of the people. Yet these men, thus reviled and denounced, have not only forgiven their own injuries, but have enlisted under the banner of their accuser, and made with him a common cause in attempting to destroy the reputation of others. To what cause shall we attribute the sudden attachment of Col. Benton for Gen. Jackson, to whom he had been personally hostile for years? Between these gentlemen the war had been carried on with a degree of determined hostility on both sides, that forbade even the hope of reconciliation. Both implacable in their resentments, their feud was deadly. The friends of each arrayed themselves against those of the other, with the steadfast implacability of hostile clans, and nothing, it is believed, prevented the loss of lives, but the removal of one of the chiefs, (Col. B.) from Tennessee. Hostilities, however, did not altogether cease between the chiefs, with their opportunities of meeting. On the part of Col. Benton, at least, there was no abatement. He never wavered, throughout the investigation and public discussion of the conduct of the General in the Seminole war, and continued to denounce him for that conduct, among other things, until after the election were chosen, and the result of the Presidential election, so far as it depended on them, was known—when suddenly the hostile chiefs became reconciled, their wounds healed, and their mutual injuries forgotten, or at least forgiven.

The Presidential election, so far as it depended on this state, was contested only between Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson; and Col. Benton devoted his time and talents to the support of the former, manifesting, on all occasions, his preference for Mr. Clay, and his objections to Gen. Jackson, in language and conduct by no means equivocal. He prepared

an address to the people of this state, in which Mr. Clay was represented as qualified, above all others, for the Presidency, by his eminent talents, his undoubted patriotism, and his incorruptible integrity. To this address he put his own sign manual, and by his indefatigable industry procured the signatures of many of the citizens of this state—by his procurement it was published, and distributed in all parts of the state. His personal exertions were devoted to the same cause. He was heard in all parts of the state, lauding Mr. Clay, and denouncing Gen. Jackson—the first as pre-eminently qualified, the latter as wholly unfit for the office he sought. The election of the former was urged as necessary to the prosperity of the people, while the elevation of the latter was deprecated, as dangerous to their liberties. Even after the election in this state, and before the general result was known, Col. Benton exhibited his anxiety to acquit himself of all the blame, and "clear his skirts" of the blood which was to deluge the land, if Gen. Jackson should be the President, and at the same time, to put in his claim to a share of the honors, if he was defeated, by boasting of the exertions which he had made against that "dangerous man," declaring, that he had rode eight hundred miles for the purpose of preventing his success in Missouri. But, in a few short months, his opinions of General Jackson's qualifications and claims to the Presidency underwent a total revolution, and an attempt was even made to dispose of the vote of this State in his favor.

Whatever difficulty we might have in ascertaining the motives which led to this extraordinary event, by the ordinary means of judging of human actions, there can be none, if we apply the principles and mode of reasoning adopted by the Opposition. Col. Benton was supposed to have the control of the vote of Missouri; instead, therefore, of making overtures to Mr. Scott, it was thought most expedient to gain the favor of Col. Benton. The latter, proud of the position which he supposed himself to occupy, naturally enough concluded, that the election of President was in his own hands and having no very flattering hope of preferment from Mr. Adams, who might not so easily be persuaded of his qualifications as Gen. Jackson, and influenced, perhaps, by other considerations, which have not been developed, he declared for the General; and the vote of Missouri was considered as disposed of accordingly—but Mr. Scott either took offence at not being consulted, personally, or was opposed in principle, to this disposition of his vote; and the nine years training of his friend proved unavailing; at the very moment his exertions were most important, he took the bit in his teeth, and bolted.

Upon the principles laid down by the Opposition, I have already shown that Mr. Randolph offered to be corrupted, by seeking a mission to England, as a reward for his services in the election of Mr. Jefferson; that Mr. Calhoun was corrupted, by the appointment of Secretary of War. To these instances of the purity of the principles of the Opposition, I may add, that Mr. Van Buren was more than willing to have accepted the appointment lately conferred on Mr. Gallatin, and it is well known that Col. Benton has been soliciting a foreign mission ever since he has been in Congress, and those who know him cannot be persuaded, that he would have refused such an appointment even from the present Administration; indeed, it has been insinuated, that all his wrath would have been spared, if Mr. Adams had not unluckily overlooked, or forgotten, his claims, and inserted the name of John Sergeant instead of his, in the nomination of the mission to Panama.—In short, it is easy to perceive, that, if the Administration were as corrupt as it is represented, they might purchase the silence, and even the support, of the most clamorous of Opposition. We are, therefore, forced to conclude, that the alleged corruption does not exist, or that the Opposition is not worth the purchase.

In making the application of their own principles to themselves, I wish, by no means, to be understood, that I believe the members of the Opposition as corrupt, or corruptible, as their own mode of reasoning, from particular facts, would prove them to be. I believe many of them worthy the high stations they occupy. They, however, cannot complain if the impure motives which they have imputed to the members of the Administration, by inference from particular facts, should be fixed on themselves, by a like inference from similar facts. We have no means of penetrating the bosoms of men, and developing the motives of human action. Man, in the general, erects in his own mind a standard, by which he judges the motives of others, and assigns to his fellow-man the motives for particular acts, which he supposes could alone influence him to do the same thing, in a similar situation. The Opposition, we

One of the Ohio papers compliments Col. Benton for having made this declaration, while on his way to Washington in Nov. 1824, being a few weeks, only, before he directed Mr. Scott to vote for Gen. Jackson!!!

presume, have only the ordinary means of ascertaining motives, by outward actions; hence, when we find them arguing the existence of corruption from the existence of particular acts, they cannot expect to escape imputation, when they are found doing the same things. But my object was only to bring the gentlemen to the test of their own principles, and mode of reasoning, and there I will leave them for the present.

CURTIS.

Resolutions of the Grand Jury of Richmond County.

At the Fall Term of Richmond county Superior Court, 1826, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Grand Jury, and ordered to be published, viz:

Resolved, That, when we consider the wide range of duties devolving by law upon Grand Juries, and the limited manner, in which they appear to us to be performed by Grand Juries generally; and those, of our own county particularly, (they coming more immediately under our own observation,) that we consider our Grand Juries, generally too remiss, in the discharge of their duties; and, that, many of the evils that we have, to deplore and to punish, are the result of such remissness.

Resolved, That we consider our Superior court Judges, too generally lenient, in their fines and penalties, imposed on persons convicted before them, of the various mal-practices, which the law denounces—penalties too light and trifling to be felt, and consequently of no avail to operate as a check to future repetition.

Resolved, That we consider, the facility of procuring bail, by persons charged with high crimes, and misdemeanors, in our country, as too generally easy; and that we view our authorities, charged with permission to bail, as too often suffering themselves, to be swayed from the proper letter and signification of the 39th article of the constitution of this State, which says—that all persons are bailable, except for capital offences, where guilt is evident, or the presumption great.

Resolved, That we consider the unlimited manner of granting licence to retail spirituous liquors, indiscriminately, to all applicants as a gross abuse of privilege, in county courts, that the retailing system, is a great and growing evil in our country, inasmuch as most of the pretty affrays, assaults, batteries, &c. which engage much of the times and attention, of our courts of law derive their origin, in these infamous establishments, and that we would gladly see the privilege totally abolished by law, or restricted to persons of decided character.

Resolved, That we consider the practice at present pursued by many of our candidates for public offices in this State, such as treating with spirituous liquors, barbecues, idle, unmeaning harangues, &c. in order to insure success, as demoralizing, detestable, diabolical, and wholly incompatible with the character and dignity of enlightened republican citizens; and that we deem it the duty of our State Legislature, to proscribe it by severe penalties; & that we hereby pledge ourselves, to each other, to discountenance and oppose any candidate that may in future come forward in our section in the exercise of such practices, and that we further recommend this subject to the serious considerations, of the Grand Juries of the several counties throughout the State.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the North Carolina Journal.

ROBERT POWELL, Foreman.

James H. Hart, Charles Robinson, John Moreman, Alex'r. McMillan, James McDaniel, Silas Jones, Enoch Stringfellow, Hugh McKay, Daniel McNair, Duncan McCallum, John Thomas, Daniel Campbell, Alex'r. Sutherland, Zachariah Dumas, Edwin Wade, Henry Haley.

The election for a Representative to Congress, which took place in this district, on Friday last, was a very close one. We have not received the official returns, but we learn verbally, that General Daniel L. Barringer is elected over his opponent, James Melane, Esq. by a majority of seven votes!

[Raleigh Register 7th inst.]

From Colombia.—A letter from Laguiria, of the 3d ultimo, has reached New-York by way of St. Thom-

as, from which the following is an extract.

"An arrival from Caracas this day, brings as the intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Paez in that city—that he had called a meeting of the Cabildo, and stated his desire to have associated with him in the concerns of state, one hundred of the most respectable citizens, for the purpose of devising immediate measures for placing things on a proper footing, and to improve the situation of merchants, particularly

FROM EUROPE.—The Lewis Capt. Macey, arrived at New-York on Sunday evening last from Havre, and brought Paris, papers to the 28th of Sept. Accounts from Constantinople of the 3d Sept. stated that the city was on fire and then had been burning four days. A report prevailed that Ibrahim had become master of the last district of the Mainotes, and that the Greek forces were concentrated within the walls of Napoli, Malvoisin and Coninth. The Captain Packia with 33 vessels of war was embarking 15,000 Asiatic troops to attack Samos, and in the meantime Ibrahim intended to make an attack on Hydra with 33 Turkish vessels joined with the Egyptian fleet. Twelve vessels from England and France had arrived at Napoli, with munitions, &c. Com. Hamilton has announced to the Greek authorities that the British ambassador was authorised by the powers of Europe to treat with the Porte for an adjustment of the difficulties with the Greeks, but that negotiations had not commenced on account of the disturbances at Constantinople.

It was reported that the war between the Persians and Russians had been instigated by foreign influence, and that a large army of Persians commanded by English and French officers, were marching towards the Russian frontiers. A division of the army of 10,000 men had already made an incursion in the European territories, burned several villages, and carried off a number of the inhabitants.—[Nor. Herald.]

BANKRUPT BILL.—We understand that a thousand copies of the Bill, as it was reported to the Senate of the U. States, have been put by subscription in Boston; and that a few have been sent to several merchants of this city, with a request that a committee should be appointed to examine it, and to report what amendments they may conceive to require. As this is a subject of general interest, and more especially a mercantile community, we hope that this judicious recommendation may be pursued. Several members of Congress have expressed their wishes to the same effect, being anxious to avail themselves of suggestions of that part of the community which this measure affects.—[Bal. Amer.]

[From the National Journal.]

New Receipt for Rheumatism.

MR. EDITOR.—The virtues of a new receipt for Rheumatism, which has been sent to the German population of this country, whose children are frequently seen with their dried, hardened necks—a certain cure for the croup. I have this morning met with the following receipt, which will, I doubt not, be interesting. I have given it to those who have no need of a cure, it may be amusing to know how many ways there are of curing the human flesh is heir to.

Take a new Crock out of the Store, and take one pound of out of the butter milk, and mix the Crock and Let it be as hot as Fire of hot Coles will make it. Catch a bull-frog—but you must catch it with a glove on, or on your hands, and put him in the Crock alive, and then put a fire of Coles until it be cooked, and then take and strain it in a Cloth and it will be fit for use. If it is Cool—then the less you must be great with it and the more the better. I was told it by a dy that this is shown, cure never failed in her knowledge.

Bills of Lading and Articles for sale at this

Elizabeth

Saturday,

Survey of the
—It appears by
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Congressional Election

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Smith, esq. 93, and
q. 12.
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without opposition.
In the city of New Yo
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Congress—Messrs. Cam
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The returns as far as in
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Herald.

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National Journal
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Lading and Ship-
for sale at this

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 18, 1826.

Survey of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

—It appears by a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, published in the Danville (Va.) Telegraph, that a minute survey and examination of the Dismal Swamp Canal has been made by a detachment of Engineers, composed of Col. Gratot, the principal Engineer at Old Point Comfort, and three Cadets from West Point, Lieutenants in the army. They sounded the Canal from the northern to the southern extremity; then returned, and ascended the Feeder, a distance of 11 miles, to Lake Drummond. By the process of leveling, it was found that the surface of this Lake is four feet and seven tenths above the surface of the water in the canal—affording at all times an abundant supply of water for the canal. The Engineers next descended the North West River, about two miles, to ascertain the practicability of connecting by a short canal, the navigable part of this stream with the main canal. This river empties into Currituck Sound.

The survey and examination having been finished, and a map of the Canal, the Lake, &c. prepared, with the probable costs of all the necessary improvements; a report was made to the Secretary of War, agreeably to the act of Congress. Upon inspection of the report, it was approved, and the Stock subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President of the Dismal Swamp Canal has now competent authority to check for the whole amount of the loan authorized by Congress, which is 150,000 dollars. And we presume this important work will be commenced early in the next year.

* This Lake, which is about 15 miles in circumference, derives its name from its discoverer. It is situated within the limits of Virginia, about a mile from the borders of North-Carolina, in a Swamp almost impenetrable, from the innumerable quantity and thick growth of junipers; of which the water of the Lake and Canal is strongly impregnated. It is used altogether by persons residing near, and is considered conducive to health. An abundance of water is conducted by the feeder from the lake, and emptied into the canal about the centre; which being considerably higher than either end, the water separates, and gradually moves each way, a sufficient quantity being retained by the locks for transportation.

An arrival at New-York lately brought the melancholy tidings of the loss of the schooner *Perquimans*, of Hertford, Wm. Thomas, master. She was fallen in with at sea in lat. 28, lon. 66, bottom up, scattered, & a man found dead in her run; from which circumstances there can be no doubt the whole crew perished. The *Perquimans* was a new vessel built by an experienced workman of the best materials, on her first voyage, bound to St. Lucia with a cargo of staves and shingles, and owned partly by Mr. Leml. C. Moore, merchant of this place. She was insured for \$4,000. There were five white persons on board including Mr. Wm. Fletcher, a respectable citizen of Perquimans County, who had gone as passenger for the purpose of regaining his health. He has left two children & a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

Capt. Thomas was for many years an able ship master from this port, and sustained the character of an industrious, sober, discreet man, and a man of strict integrity. By his death a wife and several children are bereft of their main support. The others were residents of this place, and have also left widows and children dependent on them for support.

Congressional Elections.—At an election in Boston, on Monday last, the Hon. Daniel Webster had 1545 votes, Henry B. Smith, esq. 98, and Jesse Putnam, esq. 12.

Mr. Everett, Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Varnum are elected, the former without opposition.

In the city of New York, Mr. Bogart's majority for Senator 300. For Congress—Messrs. Cambreleng, Verplanck and Johnson, have about 1200 majority.

The returns as far as intelligence had been obtained throughout the state for Governor, gave a majority for Mr. Clinton of 2163 votes over Mr. Rochester.

Convention.—On Tuesday morn-

ing, the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the U. States assembled in Philadelphia, at St. Peter's Church. Of the nine Bishops of the Church eight were present. Bishop Moore having been taken ill, though not dangerously, on his way at Hartford. Divine service was performed, and the sermon was delivered by Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina. The sessions of the Convention will be continued.—[Freeman's Journal.

Russia and Turkey.—important.

A Liverpool paper of 28th Sept. received at New York, furnishes extracts from London papers of the evening of the 28th, one day later than those before received. The editor of the Baltimore Gazette precedes his extracts from this paper with the following just remarks. We allude more particularly to the concluding sentences.

"The rumors circulating of the probability of a speedy war between Turkey and Russia derive considerable strength from the present information; and as there is a likelihood that the recent troubles in Constantinople have been much more serious than was at first apprehended, an advantage has doubtless been taken of the circumstance by Russia, to enforce her wishes, in the hopes of driving her ancient enemy into a war, the result of which can scarcely be doubted. This information is auspicious to the Greeks, and there is a prospect that they may yet triumph, notwithstanding the infamous conduct of those who deliberately robbed them of the means of sustaining a righteous cause, against the most shameless tyranny, that ever disgraced the page of history."

LONDON, Sept. 26.
From accounts received, this morning, it would appear that war was inevitable between Russia and Turkey.

The conferences at Akerman have taken an unfavorable turn. The Russian Commissioners, almost wearied with the answers of the Turkish Commissioners have sent them a note in which all the demands made by Russia for some years past are completely embodied, and if a satisfactory answer to the demands be not received by the 7th October, it is believed a Russian army will pass the Pruth, and occupy in arms Moldavia and Wallachia.

GREEK SHIPS.—At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held on the 8th inst. Matthew Carey, in the chair, a committee was appointed to "report upon the expediency of opening a subscription throughout the Union, to raise funds for building or purchasing a vessel of war, and presenting the same to the Greeks to indemnify them for the loss of the one they have been deprived of by mismanagement in New-York."

The U. S. Ship *Hornet*, Capt. CLAXTON, was towed down to Old Point Comfort by the Steam Boat Norfolk, on Tuesday last, from her anchorage off Town Point, whence she proceeded immediately to sea. She is bound for the Delaware, where she will take on board the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT Minister to the South American Congress.—[Nor. Beacon.

In Boston, Mr. Macready is now all the rage. The managers of the Theatre, to obviate the difficulty arising from the violent competition for seats, have restored to the method of disposing of them by auction. The amount of bids for the choice of boxes for Wednesday evening, over the regular price of tickets, was \$156.

American Cotton Goods.—As far as the results of experience have afforded an opportunity to form an opinion, (says the Baltimore American) it has been, we believe, satisfactorily established that the duties which have been wisely levied by Congress for the protection and promotion of the manufacture of the coarser descriptions of American cotton cloths, are operating in as beneficial a manner as the best friends of domestic industry could desire. The prejudices which formerly existed in this country against our domestic cottons, have been gradually dispelled; and now, that the decidedly superior character of these goods is becoming daily better known and appreciated,

the prejudice is running as strongly in their favor. The result of this state of things is, a regular demand and consumption, creating a home market which increases in extent every year, and occasions a corresponding activity and competition in the manufacturing establishments of the country. The same preference for American cottons, it is well known, is entertained in our sister Republics of the South;—and in relation to this branch of the subject an eastern paper furnishes us with recent evidence of an interesting nature. It is said that an intelligent foreign gentleman, who brought samples of such of our domestic goods from the West Coast of South America as are saleable there, took them to Waltham and ascertained the prices at which they could be made. He afterwards took them to Manchester, in England and found that goods of the same quality could not be afforded there at the prices they are now selling for in this country. They told him they could make goods resembling them, but the quality of the cotton would not be so good. We know the English are enabled to come in competition with us in the South American markets only by making goods resembling ours, and that they are in the habit of sending them to this country with the stamps of American Factories on them, so that the most experienced are hardly able to discover the fraud.

Selected Summary.

It is said Sir Walter Scott is soon to be married to a lady of great wealth, a maiden sister of Mr. Bruce, printer to the King for Scotland.

A Board for the Examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date in the year 1818, will assemble at the Navy Yard, in New-York, on Monday, the 20th inst. Commodore Chauncey will preside.

Those who suffer from any derangement of the kidneys, are recommended to abstain from porter, ale or beer, and to make a free use of honey.

One who speaks from experience.

A man who was at work on the steeple of a meeting house at Charlton, Ms. a few days since, fell upon the roof of the building a distance of forty-six feet, with such force that it broke three rafters, and settled in the place where he fell so much as to prevent his sliding from the roof. What is very remarkable, no bones were broken, and in a few days he was so far recovered from his fall as to be in this town attending to business.

[Worcester Pa.

A memorial to Congress is prepared at Baltimore praying that an expedition may be fitted out without delay, under the patronage of the United States, and proceed to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of the American continent, or, if possible, to enter the most interesting and extensive field for enterprise, in the southern hemisphere.

The destruction of the printing office of the Colonial Advocate, in York, Upper Canada, in June last, was mentioned some days ago. The proprietor of that establishment instituted a suit against certain persons for damages; after a trial considerably protracted, we perceive that a jury has returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 6237. (\$2500) damages which we hope the defendants will be able to pay, and which we suppose would cover the immediate loss of type and other materials.

On Tuesday the 31st ult. the Northern Stage was robbed of its baggage, a little before day, within a few miles of Louisville. One of the trunks stolen contained Jewelry of the value of \$1000.

Capt. John D. Henley, of the U. S. Navy, has been appointed to the command of the Baltimore station, and has taken a room at Barnum's Hotel.

[Poulson's Adv.

We understand that the Bank of the U. S. with a view to second the efforts of the General Government to restore a metallic currency in place of the small bills of the almost innumerable Banks, with which our country abounds, has instructed its several Offices not to receive in payment or deposit, any bank notes whatever, under the denomination of five dollars.—[Prov. R. I. Journal.

A committee of the Legislature of Rhode Island, has reported in favor of incorporating a Steam Boat Company, with a capital of \$50,000 and liberty to increase to \$200,000; with the privilege of owning and navigating steam boats propelled by Babcock's new engine without a boiler. Office for the transfer of stock to be held at pleasure, either in Newport, Providence, or N. York.

In 1821, the population of London, including the suburbs, was 1,271,000. Its increase, in the ten

years from 1811 to 1821, was 224,000 souls.

There is no longer any doubt as to the result of the recent elections in the state of Ohio. In every district except two, the Administration candidates have succeeded.

[Nat. Journal.

It is positively predicted in most of the Paris Journals, that the new Portuguese Constitution will not permit the absolute monarchy of Ferdinand the Seventh to survive for two years longer.

Daniel Rush convicted at the late term of the Superior Court in Surry county, of killing his uncle, Joshua Dowell, was, pursuant to sentence, hung in that county on the 29th ultimo. We understand the culprit met his doom with but little fortitude; he manifested the utmost horror at the approach of death; his nerves completely failing him as the period of his exit drew near, he repeatedly gave way to convulsive fits of sobbing and lamentation.

Such is the wretched termination of the mortal existence of a depraved and wicked young man!—an awful warning to the licentious & dissolute, to reform their habits of debauchery and wickedness, ere they are led into the vortex of crimes, & brought to an ignominious death;—and a lesson to all young men to shun the lure of vice; for the FIRST indulgence, however, trivial it may be, is what brings the victim to the gallows.

"For he that conceives a crime in tho't, Contracts the danger of an actual fault."

[West. Carolinian.

The Railway Dock at New York.—The commercial Advertiser says, on Wednesday there were two square rigged vessels hauled up: the ship *Alicia*, a British West Indian, of nine hundred tons, flat and burthen-some—the other a very sharp brig, the *Athenian*. In ten hours the dock earned upwards of \$150. The adaptation of the same means of support to vessels of very different models, without even bringing the carriage out of water, is exemplified.—To haul out this ship required four common draft horses about ninety minutes. Her first officer had belonged to a vessel that was hauled out on Morton's slip, at Leith, in Scotland, and acknowledged the great superiority of Thomas' dock.—We understand a model is ordered for the Navy Department.

Methodists.—By a statement published in the Christian Advocate, prepared from the Minutes of the British Conferences, and of the several American Conferences, it appears that the total number of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies throughout the world, is 647,319, exclusive of the regular travelling preachers who are steadily employed in the work of the Ministry. Of this number 360,800 is under the care of the American Conferences; of the remaining 286,519, the members in Great Britain are 231,045, in Ireland 22,514; and in foreign stations, 32,960. In Great Britain there are 814 preachers; in Ireland 138; in foreign countries 152; and in the American Connexion, 1,406, making a total throughout the world of 2,511.

The new and elegant steam boat EMERALD, commanded by Captain N. Vanderbilt, took fire at the wharf at New Brunswick, N. J. on Saturday night and was destroyed. This boat belonged to the Union 12 o'clock line, and was the largest and best boat on the Philadelphia lines. An express arrived yesterday morning for another boat to proceed to N Brunswick to take her place, and no interruption will occur to the line in consequence of this accident.

We learn that the fire occurred about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity that nothing on board, nor a single article of furniture was saved. The passengers arrived yesterday afternoon in the *Bellona*. The Emerald was built last spring, and we understand, cost between 70 & 80,000 dollars.—[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

DIED.

At Norfolk on Wednesday last, after a long illness, of consumption, Mr. NIXON ALBERTSON, of this place; he has left three small children to la-

ment their irreparable loss, besides a large number of relatives & friends.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank, Newbern and Cape Fear 2 1/2 discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 1/4 & 1/2 discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 1/4 & 1/2 discount.

At New York, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 3 1/2 per cent discount.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday last, they were at 3 & 1/2 per ct. discount.

At Baltimore, on Saturday, they were 3 per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	48	52	55
Sunday,	48	52	52
Tuesday,	40	58	60
Wednesday,	59	67	70
Thursday,	60	67	68
Friday,	66	68	67

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY. ARRIVED.

11th, Schr. Polly Rider, Dunlap, Boston, in ballast.

"Schr. Blakely, Pugh, Philadelphia, merchandize to J. C. Ehringhaus and A. Williams.

13th, Schr. Chance, French, Newport, R. I. merchandize to Messrs. Bowers.

"Schr. Two Brothers, Hobbs, N. York, merchandize to B. M. Jackson.

15th, Sloop Maria, Sutton, Ocracock.

16th, Schr. Rising Sun, Royal, Beaufort, fish to the master.

17th, Schr. Collector, Chaplain, New-York, in ballast.

To clear to-day,

Schr. Cordelia, Etheredge, St. Thomas, shingles and peas by A. Fobes, jr.

Odd and Even System.

Grand State Lottery

OF VIRGINIA—SECOND CLASS.

The holder of two Tickets or Shares must get One Prize and may draw Three! The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place On the 21st of November.

HIGHEST PRIZE:

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1.....10,000.....\$10,000
1.....5,000.....5,000
4.....1,000.....4,000
20.....100.....2,000
40.....50.....2,000
200.....10.....2,000
200.....5.....1,000
10,000.....3.....30,000

10,466 PRIZES...\$56,000

Not One Blank to a Prize.

All Prizes payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

TICKETS.....\$4 | QUARTERS.....\$1.00

HALVES.....2 | EIGHTHS.....30

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even.) at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE
OFFICES.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other offices in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register" will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

October, 21. R.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

PRIZE POEM.

Copy of the Poem which obtained the second premium of \$20 of the editor of the New-York Mirror, written by Mrs. A. M. WELLS, of this city.

A Mother's thoughts in Absence.

The day has gone by, and the purple light
Of evening blends with the shadows of
In the dimness and hush of twilight hour
Now comes the light breeze to the conscious flower;
'Tis his story of love with a whispering
Then away—away o'er the fragrant
heath!
No longer the woods with mild music
Deep silence has touched every living
thing;
Save the whip-poor-will from yon leafy
And his note accords with the serious
hour.
The eagle looks out from her rock-built
She saw the red sun go down in the west;
And she marks the clouds on the mountain's
brow
Still keeping the tinge of his parting
The star of eve from her temple of blue,
Looks faintly down; and the tremulous
dew

Is tenderly clinging to bud and leaf,
As conscious the hour of bliss how brief
Here oft let me wander ere close of night,
While a beam yet lingers of fading light;
For now like a moonbeam, pale memory's
ray

Sifts this on the loved ones far away.
Now fondly I think of thy innocent wiles;
Thy clear blue eye, thy flip of smiles;
Thy rosy slumber awaking to joy;
When, when shall I clasp thee again my
boy?
Though enshrined in my heart of hearts
That nature wears, though I love each
trace

Of her virgin beauty, whether the storm
In terror and majesty wraps her form;
Or sunbeams lightly and joyously play
Where the rivulet winds its verdant way:
Where old ocean groans in his hollow
caves,
While the restless bark skims the faith-
When the grey morn breaks into golden
light;

Or the moon hangs pale on the cloud of
Or at twilight hour, when the breezes
take
Their repose on the breast of the peace-
Though dear to me all, I would not ex-
change
One glad smile of thine for the whole
But the time may come, when thy pres-
ence, boy,

Shall be a part of these moments of joy—
When passion subdued shall speak in
thine eye,
And thy spirit be touched with the Deity!
O! the star of a mother's hope, how
bright!

It treads a fair sky, it pours a pure light;
On, on a changeless course it goes;
And quenchless the beam from its source
that flows.

If a moment lost, 'tis only to burst
Taro! the gathering clouds, more clear
than a first,
Or thought it has vainly with the tempest
Its lessened ray is still bright toward
Heaven.

DREAMS.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,
And it never comes again;
'Tis a vision of light, of life and truth,
That flits across the brain.
And love is the theme of that early dream,
So wild, so warm, so new,
That in all our after years I deem,
That early dream we rue.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years,
More turbulent by far;
'Tis a vision of blood, and of woman's
tears,
For the theme of that dream is war;
And we toil in the field of danger and
death,
And shout in the battle array,
Till we find that fame is a bodyless breath,
That vanisheth away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,
'Tis a vision of gold in store—
Of sums noted down on the figured page,
To be counted o'er and o'er;
And we fondly trust in our glittering
dust,
As a refuge from grief and pain,
Till our limbs are laid on the last dark
bed,

Where the wealth of the world is vain.
And is it thus, from man's birth to his
grave
In the path which we are all treading?
Is there nought in that long career to
save,

From remorse and self-upbraiding?
O yes, there's a dream so pure, so bright,
That the being to whom it is given,
Hath bathed in a sea of living light—
And the theme of that dream is Hea-
ven.

From the Providence Journal.
The interest felt by our readers in
the story of the Smugglers, induce

us to abridge another from Black-
wood's Magazine, though far inferior
in intensity of interest and force of
delineation. The story is told in the
presence of a young Englishman who
is a guest at a wedding in Geneva,
where he was admitted by the role
which on the marriage of one female
member of a family permits her hus-
band afterwards to introduce young
men of his acquaintance. A number
of the party being constrained by the
politeness of the host to pass the
night at the Chateau, a proposal is
made that each person should relate
the most singular occurrence con-
nected with a wedding, with which
he is acquainted, and a little German
baron being the first called on twist-
ed his droll features into an expres-
sion of ludicrous mock solemnity and
thus began.

A WEDDING AT COLLEGE.

Most of you are aware that I was
educated at Heidelberg, and whether
from the predilection usually enter-
tained for the scene of our youthful
joys and sorrows, the intrinsic merits
of the place, or, more probably, a
mixture of both, I continue to retain
for it a partiality which I believe is
common to all who have ever resided
there.

Among many less justifiable pieces
of "renouveau," which occurred dur-
ing my stay, there was one prank
which savored so much more of good
humor and originality than the rest,
and which is moreover so appropos
to our present design, that I cannot
help relating it; though I grieve to
say, that my youth and experience
in love affairs, prevented my partici-
pating more than generally in the
glory it reflected on the Burschen of
Heidelberg.

Among the various professors from
whom our high mightiness of Heidel-
berg condescend to imbibe the prin-
ciples of science, there were heaven
knows, originals enough; such as
no man who has not been at a Ger-
man university can easily picture to
himself. There was a long, thin,
thread-paper of a Mecklenburger,
with a shallow visage, and a fiery
spot on his cheek, who had lived so
long, like a cancion, upon the thin
air of scepticism, that he would have
scrupled to affirm his own existence,
and taught us to doubt ours, had we
not possessed, to counterbalance this
dangerous incredulity, good round
Dr. Weiss from Stuttgart, who be-
lieved every thing even the Frankfurt
Gazette. We had a professor of the-
ology, who privately professed athe-
ism; and a lecturer on jurisprudence
who was eternally in love, and wal-
ized till he turned topsy turvy all the
heterogeneous furniture of his brain.
But the most curious of all our origi-
nals, the very beau-ideal of an old
fashioned German professor, was to
be found in Dr. Muller, the teacher
of mathematics; an elderly man, who
had contrived to combine the consci-
entious discharge of his duty to soci-
ety by marrying and becoming a fa-
ther, with what he looked upon as a
providential escape from the plague
and company of womankind.

His poor wife (whom some said
he chose for being of a consumptive
habit) only lived to give birth to a
daughter; and as to the very idea of
a child's being reared under his roof
threatened equal annoyance to the
parent and neglect to the hapless
nursling itself; one of those calum-
nated maiden aunts, whose grati-
tous labors in the cause of benevo-
lence and society are shamefully un-
der-rated, stepped forward to their
mutual relief and educated the lov-
ly little Rose with the zeal and ten-
derness of a mother. During her
life, and while his daughter's like
other "angel visits," were "few and
far between," the father sometimes
laid down Euclid, or the *Jilgeniense
Zeitung*, to admire the rapid growth
and striking beauty of his child; and
provided she neither disturbed the
sacred dust of his book-shelves, nor
interrupted his afternoon nap, rather
enjoyed than tolerated her innocent
vivacity. When, however, on the
sudden death of Rose's maternal
friend, Dr. Muller became involved in
the necessary evil of a young wo-
man's constant residence under his
own roof; such an infringement on
his scientific leisure proved almost
too much for his philosophy. Natu-
rally upright and well-meaning, he
entertained a high idea of his paren-
tal character; and forthwith set a-
bout the discharge of his supposed
functions with that ludicrous sort of
half importance, half distress, you

have all no doubt admired in the
luckless hen, whose instinctive ideas
of right & wrong are set at fault by
the aberrations of a brood of truant
ducklings, or rather, considering
the solitary nature of his parental so-
litudes, perhaps the most obvious
illustration of a hen with one chick,
may be still more appropriate.

Fortunately for the hapless doctor,
his pupil was of a most gentle and
docile disposition, and would in her
own person, have been but a slender
tax upon his *surveillance*; but unluck-
ily that person was of such extraor-
dinary beauty, as to render it the
general mark of the whole fire of u-
niversity gallantries; & Rose could
not stir out without being followed
by a troop of *Burschen*, whom not all
the terrors of the doctor's wig could
prevent from fluttering around his
treasure. If she went to church bil-
letsdoken dropped from between the
leaves of her own prayer book; if
she staid at home, copies of verses
flew in at the windows. They were
frankly and classically inserted in
the *bouquets* of flower-vendors; and
vulgarily but ingeniously imbedded in
the very heart of the brown loaf—
When the alarmed father, in a trans-
port of parental anxiety, immured
his fair charge from amusement and
society, his windows were unceremo-
niously broken, and his barbarity
celebrated under them in midnight
strains of true *Burschen* eloquence,
murderous alike of sleep and alge-
bra. If, to get rid of these serenades,
and restore the smiles of Rose's lov-
ely cheek, he permitted her again to
join her companions, his fancy was
haunted by images almost alike for-
midable, of boyish bridegrooms or
more experienced seducers. In short
the life of the poor professor was
rendered an unsupportable burden;
and the mathematical precision of
his ideas so cruelly unhinged, as to
be clearly capable of demonstrating
this sole proposition, viz. that one
daughter is equal to any given num-
ber of devils!

At length, one evening, after a
more than usually refreshing and in-
vigorating nap, (ushered in by the
dulcet voice of poor Rose, perform-
ing her daily task of reading the
Frankfort Gazette, till the nasal or-
gans of her auditor informed her that
her functions had terminated,) Dr.
Muller found himself, as it were,
inspired with the brilliant idea of
putting an end at once to his anxie-
ties and responsibility by one deci-
sive step. If so many idle and pen-
sive youths aspired to the favor of
Rose, might not a jewel be more ad-
equately appreciated by, and more
appropriately bestowed on, a man of
sense and substance, supposing, in-
deed, such a person could be induc-
ed, to submit to the inconveniences
of matrimony? There lived, next
door, a certain Dr. Voss, to whom
he was attracted, no less by equality
of age than congeniality of pursuits;
and if, by the lure of a pretty bride,
and a very tolerable German portion,
he could succeed in transferring to
the astronomical chair the encum-
brance which had nearly upset the
mathematical one, he flattered him-
self he should admirably discharge
his duty as a parent, without losing
the daily society of his daughter, or
even (ill engrossed by the cares of a
family) her daily appreciated services
in reading the newspapers; as Dr.
Voss neither felt nor pretended to any
interest in the revolutions of our
pallid planet.

Seizing, therefore, his gold-headed
cane, and replacing the wig, which,
during his siesta, usually reposed on
its glittering pinnacle, he marched,
with all the confidence of an able
tactician; to invade the sanctum
sanctorum of his retired and taciturn
neighbor.

Dr. Voss, thought for some time
past deeply immersed in a series of
very ingenious and plausible specu-
lations on the probable climate, pro-
ductions, and inhabitants of the plan-
et. Venus, troubled himself as lit-
tle as any one about her influence
on affairs here below; and would
have conceived an aristocratic ascent
to her sphere, in search of further
information, nearly as possible, and
far more rational, than a voyage
in this nether world in quest of a
wife. The probability of such un-
deserved honor being "thrust upon
him," entered quite as little into his
contemplation; and the unusual ap-
pearance of Dr. Muller, at an hour
which both rigidly dedicated to ab-
struse studies, could only, he thou-

prognosticate an interesting confer-
ence on some of the arcana of their
sister sciences. This opinion was
confirmed, when, after some elabor-
ate *All Deutsch* compliments, and a
protracted contest who should not
occupy the old fashioned arm-chair.
Dr. Muller informed his host that he
had come to trouble him with a propo-
sition—No other propositions
than those of Euclid ever for a mo-
ment crossed the astronomer's
thoughts, and he modestly replied,
in astonishment at being consulted
by one so much better qualified.—
Perceiving the nature of Dr. Voss's
scientific expectations, and a little
ashamed of balking them, Dr. Mull-
ner was driven to a new tack, "I
have a daughter, Dr. Voss." This
was answered by a look indicative
at first of pure surprise; and then,
apparently subsiding into suppressed
satisfaction that the misfortune was
not mutual. "This Heidelberg is a
sad place, Dr. Voss, and its *Burschen*
surely more than ordinarily wild
and troublesome." "Aye, indeed,"
echoed the other vehemently; "in
that last outrageous business in the
college, they narrowly endangered
the great telescope, and there are
but two men in Germany who could
repair it!" "Ah! but Dr. Voss, still
it could have been repaired; but
the honor and peace of families once
injured, is irreparable! My daugh-
ter is terribly beautiful!" Dr. Voss,
perceiving something was expected
in the way of a remark, replied by
a Latin quotation on the constella-
tion Virgo, and added, "I am not in
the habit of looking at young ladies;
but I have heard Fraulein Mullner
toated after supper, even by profes-
sors." "Do you say so, Dr. Voss?"
It is the ambition of my life to mar-
ry her to a professor; a man of un-
derstanding and probity, who will
make her a good husband, and who,
I am sure, will have a good wife!
Rose, thanks to her deceased aunt,
is an excellent housewife, knits
stockings to admiration, and—he
was going to add, "reads the news-
papers like an angel," but Dr. Voss
was no politician, so he suppressed
his favorite accomplishment.

Voss, in the innocence of his heart,
though only wondering a man like
Mullner could suffer such a trifle to
interfere with his more important
pursuits, began to name over various
professors unprovided with help-
mates, particularly the sceptic theo-
logian, and dancing juriscounsel al-
ready mentioned; but at each sug-
gestion his colleague shook his head
disconsolately, he seemed quite at
a stand, and incapable of further
counsel. The case drew desperate,
and gathering courage from despair,
Dr. Muller came to the point.—
"My dear Voss, your modesty surely
blinds you to my parental preference.
You are the man I have cast my
eyes upon as the most desirable hus-
band for (they tell me) the prettiest
girl in Germany. If such a bride,
and a couple of thousand of rix dol-
lars with her, can gild the pill of
matrimony, she is yours, and you
will have the pleasure of obliging an
old friend into the bargain.

Next to the discovery of a lunar
atmosphere, or the unexpected av-
atar of one of the best calculated and
best behaved of the comet race, no-
thing could have been more astound-
ing to Dr. Voss than this abrupt pro-
posal of involving him in the cares
of sublunary housekeeping! He was
not, however, so irremediably en-
grossed with celestial affairs as to be
wholly insensible to so flattering a
terrestrial prospect; and thanking
Dr. Muller for his favorable opin-
ion, he stammered something about
inclinations, disparity of age, &c. &c.
It was now the father's time to feel
astonishment. That Rose should
hesitate to accept so eligible a match,
seemed quite so beyond his compre-
hension, and he assured Dr. Voss
that he had even heard her speak of
him with high respect and veneration.
How far this assurance was
calculated to remove the astron-
omer's doubts, we shall not pretend
to say; suffice it that he bowed ac-
quiescence, and left the delighted
father to make the interesting dis-
covery to its fair object.

Rose when her father returned,
was sitting in the projecting bow-
window, which, in our older cities,
so charitably aids the curiosity of
maidens of all ages, to see what is
passing at the other end of the street.
Groups of students were walking be-
low; and among the many heads

turned wistfully towards the
known window, one alone cast
forth something like a sigh from a
fair occupant. Rose's knitting,
the mean time, had fallen on the
ground, and a kitten was making
among its unravelled meshes, the
same havoc as Cupid was wont
to effect in that strange compo-
sition of threads and fibres, the
male heart. The doctor's steps,
from her delicious reverie, and
blow which sent poor puss scam-
ing out of the room, met its pro-
prietation in the shock which
mistress was destined to receive
from the first words of her at-
times awful parent.

"Rose!" said her father, more
than usual animation of tone
and gesture, "I have just been
telling a match for you. You are
young and pretty to remain unmar-
ried in an idle place like this, to
my good neighbor, Dr. Voss, who
kindly consented to break through
his bachelor habits, to do me a ser-
vice, and secure you a good husband.
There was no danger of an answer
one as the bust of Archimedes was
crowned her father's bookcase; he
could all that able mechanic
boasted levers have extorted a
word from her terror-sealed lips.
"Don't be cast down, my dear child,"
said her father gaily, "at the pros-
pect of leaving me; it is only a
door, you know, and for some time
at least, you can read the Gazette
usual, for Dr. Voss lectures in the
evening, and besides, is no politician;
it is his only fault!"

A knock at the door came forward
to operate a diversion in poor Rose's
favor; and as she knew it to be her
Constance came to summon her for
usual evening walk, she stammered
her name, and ran or rather stam-
ped down stairs to meet her. They left
house together, and it was not till
had climbed the steep ascent leaving
the ruined chateau, and were em-
bedded in the deepest recess of one of
alley, that Rose found breath to
answer her friend's inquiries, as to the
of her very unusual agitation. Con-
stant astonishment was mingled with
pathetic indignation, and private re-
proach; for she had long desired the
gentle Rose for the bride of her eld-
er brother, then a student at Hei-
delberg. This plan she had made
herself, might one day be crown-
ed with success; as although her par-
ent's bankers at Frankfurt, would not
fully prefer for their son a more billi-
onance, yet the beauty and gentleness
Rose (whom she projected making
visit her) would, she doubted not,
a favorable impression on the old
and pave the way for a declaration
of their mutual sentiments. These
cautious manoeuvres were, how-
ever, totally disconcerted by the abrupt
termination of the old doctor, and
remained but to anticipate it if pos-
sible by a *coup de main*. This the
Constance's character peculiarly
led her to counsel and conduct; and
being during her solitary walks, in-
fluenced by her disconsolate friend,
of partiality towards her brother,
sufficiently strong to justify the scheme
meditated, she felt her to seek a
mentor, to whom she thought she
trust me a live part of the business.

A friendship similar to that be-
tween her and Rose, subsisted be-
tween her brother and a youth named
Schroder, who resided in the house of
worthy Dr. Schroder, (pre-recent
college) under whose roof Con-
stance was at present living, on a visit
brother. To Freyling she commu-
nicated the astounding intelligence of
approaching imminence, and
his assistance in stimulating her
and unenterprising brother, to take
of carrying her off, taking upon
the responsibility of the elopement
could once be fairly effected. How-
though himself once a devoted
the charms of Rose, had of late
found more congenial attractions in
manners and lively conversation of
friend. Visions of a double alliance
ed dimly before his eyes, as he
to the singular proposal, and
him to overlook its rashness and
trickery. The chief difficulty, which
presented itself to the two
counselors, arose from the want of
to carry the fair beyond the
immediate pursuit, until the
could be celebrated in a not
rity. This Freyling undertak-
vate and that without concern
delicacy of his friend, by keeping
ignorance of the mode of reaching
plies until after his success, and
entertained little doubt. Recum-
secrecy to his fair and his
low-students, at that hour usual
bled to practice gymnastic ex-
the court of the dilapidated

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